MICROCOMPUTER DESIGN FOR ELECTRONIC EMITTER IDENTIFICATION

Gary Lew Bush

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
Monterey, California

THESIS

MICROCOMPUTER DESIGN FOR

ELECTRONIC EMITTER IDENTIFICATION

by

Gary Lew Bush

September 1979

Thesis Advisor: Frank Burkhead

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

T190305

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM

1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. / 3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle): Microcomputer Design for Electronic Emitter Identification	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED: Master's Thesis; Sept. 79
	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s): Gary Lew Bush	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS: Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California 93940	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS: Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California 93940	12. REPORT DATE: September 1979
	13. NUMBER OF PAGES: 61
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office): Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California 93940	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report): Unclassified
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

table look-up
no degradation
off-line

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

New technological advances in weapons and electronics has increased the fighting capabilities of small ships. The increases are seen in better and lighter offensive weapons, along with, increases in self-defensive weapons through the addition of electronic suites. The electronic warfare suites currently used on small ships are limited in size, weight,

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473 EDITION OF 1 NOV 68 IS OBSOLETE
S/N 0102-014-6601 |
(Page 1)

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

and response time because of the environment in which these ships are employed. It is the purpose of this paper tp propose a system which will allow the currently very limited data bases to expanded while at the same time not degrading the system. The feasibility of this approach is based upon using a microcomputer to aid in the identification of emitters off-line while leaving the current system to identify high threat emitters.

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

MICROCOMPUTER DESIGN FOR ELECTRONIC EMITTER IDENTIFICATION

by

Gary L. Bush
Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.B.A., North Texas State University, 1974

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
September 1979

ABSTRACT

New technological advances in weapons and electronics has increased the fighting capabilities of small ships. The increases are seen in better and lighter offensive weapons, along with, increases in self-defensive weapons through the addition of electronic suites. The electronic warfare suites currently used on small ships are limited in size, weight, and response time because of the environment in which these ships are employed. It is the purpose of this paper to propose a system which will allow the currently very limited data bases to be expanded while at the same time not degrading the system. The feasibility of this approach is based upon using a microcomputer to aid in the identification of emitters off-line while leaving the current system to identify high threat emitters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 7

II. BACKGROUND 9

A. SOVIET INTEREST IN ELECTRONIC WARFARE 9

B. PASSIVE WARFARE 10

C. SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF FAST PATROL BOATS 12

D. THE COMPUTER IN ELECTRONIC WARFARE 13

III. ELECTRONIC WARFARE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS . . 14

A. ELECTRONIC WARFARE REQUIREMENTS 14

1. Performance 14

2. Operational 15

3. Special Applications 16

4. Meeting of Requirements 17

B. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS 17

1. Memory Size 17

2. Disk Drives 18

3. Electronic Emission Control 18

IV. COMPUTER APPLICATION 19

A. SEARCH PROBLEM 19

B. COMPARISON OF SEARCH ALGORITHMS 21

C. NEED OF SORTING 24

D. DISK FILE STRUCTURE 28

E. TRAINING 28

F. OTHER APPLICATIONS 29

V. COST AND SUPPORT 30

VI. PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS AND FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS . . 31

A. PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS 31

B. FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS 32
1. Operating System Modifications 32
2. Passive Plotting of Contacts 33
APPENDIX A - USER'S PROGRAM GUIDE 35
APPENDIX B - PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION 38
A. PROCEDURE REMAT 38
B. PROCEDURE SORT 43
C. PROCEDURE SEARCH 48
D. PROCEDURE TALK 55
E. MAIN PROGRAM 58
BIBLIOGRAPHY 60
DISTRIBUTION LIST 61

I. INTRODUCTION

The loss of the Israeli destroyer Eilant to the Egyptian fast patrol boat, during the October War, demonstrated the use of new technology in offensive weaponry. This demonstration paved the way for new interest in the investment of electronic warfare equipment. The interest took the form of electronic suite additions to ships that, up to now, had previously done without. It also manifested itself through improvement in the larger ships by doing away with the World War II type electronic surveillance measures (ESM) and electronic countermeasures (ECM). In their place came new, highly sophisticated, computer controlled systems.

The ECM capabilities were designed to help degrade the effectiviness of the opposing forces weapons, however, the best defense that a ship has is to avoid detection in the first place. One action to take, to meet this objective, is to turn off all active electronic devices which can give away the ship's presence. Add to this action the passive exploitation of electronic emissions from the opposing forces and you have a very effective way of avoiding detection while allowing the ship to maneuver into position for attack. Sounds good, however, there is a drawback.

The drawback is that the only way to identify electronic emissions is through their parameters. These

parameters are contained in the Electronic Order of Battle (EOB) files which today consists of approximately 14,000 known land sites with a total of 62,000 emitters; 1,200 types of commerical and combatant aircraft; 28,000 commercial and combatant surface ships; 1,100 submarines and 350 different missile systems.[1]

The current electronic warfare (EW) systems presently contain between 75 and 500 emitters in their libraries, therefore, it is quite possible that a majority of the emitters intercepted are not going to be in the system library. The commanding officers of these ships will have two options left open to them. One, remain silent in the hope that the other contact will not detect him, or two, activate active electronic devices in order to try and establish the identity of the contact. The second choice defeats the best defensive weapon the ship has and should be used only as a last resort.

II. BACKGROUND

A. SOVIET INTEREST IN ELECTRONIC WARFARE

The Soviets have for many years recognized the importance of electronic warfare in all aspects of military operations. In his book Soviet Military Strategy, Marshall V.D. Sokolovski summarized the role of electronic warfare in Soviet strategy by first identifying the dual mission of EW, namely denial and protection.

He continued: "Merely to list the uses of electronic warfare is to show how widespread are electronic countermeasures(ECM) and defense against electronic countermeasures and how serious the consequences can be. For this reason the development of electronics has now acquired the same importance as the development of missiles and nuclear weapons which cannot be used without electronic equipment." He thus also identified the electronic warfare/general warfare balance in modern warfare. The former first deputy minister of defense wrote this in the 1960's. Later in that decade the Soviets engaged in EW activity in a way which surprised many Western military observers. The operation, now a classic in EW history, was the large-scale invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968.

The Soviets made extensive use of ECM in the form of active jamming, together with a blanket of chaff under the cover of which they assembled and transported Soviet forces in airborne and ground units into Prague and other cities without alerting NATO forces. Soviet military doctrine dictates the use of large troop formations, a situation which makes deception difficult and thus the use of noise jamming and chaff is most appropriate. Since 1968, Warsaw Pact forces have reportedly made considerable investments in electronic warfare, with particular emphasis on training.[2]

B. PASSIVE WARFARE

Passive warfare includes a mixture of elements of EW and other passive sensors with hard kill weapon response suites. It includes the use of passive techniques, methods, equipment and training for detection (including identification, classification, and track), control (threat evaluation, weapon selection, and assignment) and engagement (target acquisition through target kill) of enemy targets. Increased interest in passive warfare was stimulated by the development of long range autonomous missiles that are capable of seeking out and destroying enemy shipping beyond the radar horizon.

Passive warfare has not gained general acceptance as a mode of naval warfare. The paucity of available data and

experience with passive techniques in operational situations hinders expansion of the theoretical concepts. Operators engage in few exercises utilizing passive techniques common to other areas of warfare but return to traditional classical methods of employing active sensors in responding to potential threats. Differences of opinion in the military worth of passive techniques and response systems among various established groups typified by the hard-kill weapon advocates and so called active EW "electron gun" enthusiasts continue to hinder the expansion and acceptance of passive warfare. Its role in respect to other modes of warfare and the needs of the total force must be resolved to counter the sophisticated threat in modern warfare.

The dependence on high-technology weapon systems which rely primarily on active sensors (e.g. radar) that uses some region of the electromagnetic spectrum for control and guidance information indicates the need for further attention of naval planners to seek the optimum mix of ESM/ECM/ECCM (electronic counter countermeasure) and weapons. No longer can fleet units continue to freely broadcast their positions to the enemy and survive. More attention to rigorous control of onboard active devices is needed along with disciplined operations which include consideration of both active and passive capabilities. The time has come to expand passive warfare and determine its role and contribution to naval warfare.[3]

C. SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF FAST PATROL BOATS

Fast patrol boats (FPBs) are not without problems, however. They are vulnerable to anti-ship, and even aircraft, missiles. A 30mm-equipped aircraft gunship can destroy a FPB in a matter of seconds. Sea skimmers are especially effective against FPBs. Payload and cost considerations do not often allow a highly effective AAA or SAM system to be placed onboard, except in the very largest FPBs such as the Soviet Nanuckla-class ships. Five-inch and larger naval guns or shore batteries have FPBs at a disadvantage if they venture too close to their intended targets or are slightly careless with their navigation. Missile carrying FPBs cannot afford to engage in duals with platforms other than their intended targets because of their limited supply of offensive weapons. The cost of FPBs is low, but only relatively speaking. To most users, the cost is not low enough to allow truly massive FPB attacks which would overwhelm enemy defenses without regard to the FPB losses. Some sort of protection is needed. Finally, a typical FPB cannot reload at sea. The first shots must be accurate and be directed at the target intended. There is essentially no "second chance." Expending ammunition and missiles for self-defense, at spurious targets, or engaging non-hostiles requires a high degree of pre-launch confidence in target identification and location. The use of the FPB's radar does

not often give a high level of confidence that the intercepted entity is truly the target desired. The use of electronic warfare assets will largely overcome these problem areas.[4]

D. THE COMPUTER IN ELECTRONIC WARFARE

A central computer forms the nucleus of the system where the high level processing is performed and from which the executive commands would emanate. Remotely located microprocessors would be dedicated to performing the low level, routine tasks associated with real-time, hardware-related functions. ECM techniques are sufficiently flexible to allow new techniques to be implemented via software modifications rather than costly and time consuming hardware changes.[5]

The AN/SLQ-29, AN/SLQ-32, AN/SLR-21 and EW-100 series are some of the current systems using computer technology. The AN/SLQ-29 is used onboard large ships such as aircraft carriers. The AN/SLQ-32 is used onboard smaller ships such as DDG, FFG and small auxiliaries. The AN/SLR-21 and EW-100 series are used on FPBs.

III. ELECTRONIC WARFARE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. ELECTRONIC WARFARE REQUIREMENTS

1. Performance

The basis for performance requirements lies in the primary functions of the system. In the case of the AN/SLQ-32 and similar systems, the following items are of prime concern. First, surveillance which is the monitoring of the electromagnetic environment in the radio frequency bands (normally between 8 - 18 GHz) and over angular regions where hostile emitters can be expected. Secondly, the identification of an emitter is done by comparing its characteristics with those of known emitters. Third, warning which means to monitor the environment and provide a warning whenever a change occurs; for example, detection of a new emitter or change in an operational mode of an old emitter. Fourth, countermeasures are measures that are taken in the event that a new emitter has been identified as hostile and initiates countermeasures which will degrade the performance of the hostile emitter/platform. Fifth, operator/system interaction which provides controls allowing the operator to initiate or modify system operation on the basis of the situation. Finally, intersystem interaction which interfaces with other onboard systems and exchanges information as

required in order to maximize the survivability of own ship and to facilitate the deployment of other weapons.[5]

2. Operational

The basis for operational requirements lies in the following items. First, the environment which affects the ship while conducting offensive strike warfare in support of carriers or other task forces, such as underway replenishment and military convoys. Success in these strike operations, especially those operations without air support, depends upon continuous shipboard surveillance to provide target information for quick response to anti-ship missile attacks. Ideally, our ships will remain undetected while conducting extended-range surveillance with a high probability of initial detection and identification of enemy ships. Secondly, the tactics used are normally those of passive-offensive capability in which complete radar silence is maintained while utilizing rapid and reliable covert telecommunications to disseminate passive targeting data and engagement control orders.[3]

3. Special Applications

The special requirements of certain ships add additional concerns with respect to ship functions. They are as follows. First, in the case of fast patrol boats (FPBs),

their requirements for warning and acquisition receivers are not very much different from presently available electronic surveillance measurement systems. A few exceptions exist, however, in addition to the restrictions on size, weight, reliability and ease of operation. The last item is important because the level of competence available for operations of the electronic warfare system may likely be quite low. Secondly, the frequency coverage should be, as a minimum, between 8 - 18 GHz, which is the frequency range in which most threats are expected to be found presently and into the near future. Third, sensitivity, because of the need for intercept of targets and threats beyond their maximum detection range, should be better than usual crystal video receivers. In addition, relatively low mast heights on a fast patrol boat require additional sensitivity. However, increased sensitivity requires increased complexity - a highly weighted factor on FPBs. Fourth, azimuth coverage of 360 degrees would, of course, be required and elevation coverage should cover from 0 degrees (to intercept sea skimmers) to a minimum of +30 degrees. A stabilized platform with +45 degrees azimuth coverage would be much preferred. The severe pitch and roll of FPBs help create the need for stabilized antennas. Finally, a programmable threat library would be mandatory in an FPB electronic surveillance measure suite, so that it could remain small and be loaded in at the pier for the mission, the scenario expected and the operations planned.[4]

4. Meeting of Requirements

Current systems like the AN/SLQ-32 and AN/SLR-21 systems meets most of the hardware requirements but fall short when it comes to the functional and operational requirements. The shortcomings are due to the size, weight and response time constraints on small ships. However, even if the size and weight constraints could be lifted to handle larger systems, the response times of those systems would also increase, which in critical cases such as missiles, would not be acceptable. Therefore, by adding a microcomputer system off-line, there would be no degradation in the current systems. The addition of this system will, however, allow identification of emitters well beyond the limited libraries of those systems and at the same time change what was a previously data base limited system to one bound only by the decision of the operator to cease search.

B. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Memory Size

The memory size of the prospective off-line microcomputer would be 48k bytes minimum. The allowance would include 4k bytes for the operating system, 12k bytes for the processing programs, and 32k bytes for library array

processing. The system should also allow a growth factor of approximately 33%, bringing the preferred memory size to 64k bytes. Most microcomputers currently have this capacity option as an off-the-shelf item and would not require any special design changes.

2. Disk Drives

The major constrainting factor of the prospective system lies in the disk drives currently available as an off-the-shelf item. The constraint takes the form of head dimensions and densities of the disk drives. The prospective system is based upon the use of an IBM 3740 style floppy disk with 77 tracks per disk, 26 sectors per track, 128 bytes per sector, and single density.

3. Electronic Emission Control

The prospective system will have to be capable of operating under electronic emission control (EMCON) conditions. It would, therefore, be necessary for the system to conform to the MIL-STD-461 for TEMPEST inspection. The requirement can be meet with current systems on the market.

IV. COMPUTER APPLICATION

A. SEARCH PROBLEM

A basic requirement appearing in many data-processing problems is the need to search a mass of information for certain information associated with specific information on hand. We begin with some terminology and symbol definitions for an abstract statement of a search problem.

F	Denotes a file, here considered as a matrix.
F[I;]	Denotes a record 'I' of the file (also called an item 'I').
F[;J]	Denotes a position 'J' of all records of the file. F[;J] is a column vector of 'F'.
X	Denotes an argument to be used on the basis of search. 'X' will usually correspond to a part of a record and is considered a vector.
M	Denotes a mask or format vector which specifies, by its elements, which columns of 'F' are to participate in the search.

With the above terminology, a simple but common search problem may be stated in words as: Given a file 'F', a format vector 'M', and an argument 'X'. Find 'G', a submatrix of 'F' containing all those records of 'F' whose contents in the key positions match the argument.[6]

The file used here is made up of a set of records (128 bytes long) in the following format:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

1. Radio Frequency Low (RFL)
2. Radio Frequency High (RFH)
3. Pulse-repetition Frequency Low (PRFL)
4. Pulse-repetition Frequency High (PRFH)
5. Scan Period Low (SPL)
6. Scan Period High (SPH)
7. Scan Type (ST)
8. Pulse Width Low (PWL)
9. Pulse Width High (PWH)
10. Modulation Type
11. Elint Notation
12. Mode Counter (MC)
13. NATO Nickname
14. Emitter Function Code (FC)
15. CDS Number (Formally NTDS)
16. Comments

The file record is made up of file items (F[I;]) such as RFL, RFH, PRFL, etc. The file column vector (F[;J]) contains all RFLs, or all RFHs, etc., on one disk. The file is limited to 1950 records per disk, but the number of disks is not limited. Therfore, the data base is no longer limited by memory size constraints.

The argument vector 'X' is composed of radio frequency (RF), pulse-repetition frequency (PRF), scan and scan type. It is entered into the system by the operator which has read it directly from the display of the current system such as the AN/SLQ-32.

The mask vector is comprised of RFL, RFH, PRFL, PRFH, SPL, SPH and ST. The remainder of the file is used for the output information to the operator when the search is successful. As noted, the items of the argument are specific

while the items in the mask are specific only in the scan type. The other items are the upper and lower limits of the argument items and are satisfied only when the argurment items lies within these limits.

B. COMPARISON OF SEARCH ALGORITHMS

The three basic search algorithms are sequential, hashing, and binary. The normal approach is to apply only one of them at a time, however, a combination of them may be used if the situation warrants. In the case of the microcomputer, a very limited memory size and the desire to maximize the number of records on the disk required keeping pointers to a minimum. It also required the file to be broken up into partitions consisting of 250 records each, which allows one partition to fit into the machine memory at any one time. Putting these records into memory vice leaving them on the disk will benefit the system by cutting down on the number of accesses to the disk while increasing the speed of the search.

In the interest of minimizing the accesses to the disk, which takes a longer time in comparison to accessing memory, a reference table was added to the disk holding the addresses of all partitions and the maximum and minimum values of the RF which is the primary search key. With this

in mind, only those partitions which satisfy the RF item in the argument will be eligible for loading into memory.

The comparisons of the search methods will be based upon the aforementioned and their particuliar circumstance. The common terms for the comparison are as follows:

Let A = Machine time to do one comparison.

B = Total access time of disk (including the transfer of 1 segment).

C = Time to load and process the reference table from the disk.

P = Number of partitions (max. of 8).

N = Maximum partition size (250 records).

I = Number of items in the argument.

Assumption: Only one partition needed per search.

The worst case for the sequential search method is where the record that satisfies the argument is located at the bottom of the file.

Total Time = P([N * I * A] + B) + C
= 1([250 * 4 * A] + B) + C
= 1000A + B + C

The hashing search method is based upon a value derived from an argument vector. In this application, the argument key is already in the form of a value which lies between two

limits. Because the hashing value is unique, it is not applicible to this situation.

The worst case for the binary search method is where the record that satisfies the argument lies either side of the mid point, or is the second record in the file or is the next to last record in the file. Mathematically it is $\log_2 N$. Its proof is to consider the binary decision tree describing the action of a binary search on n elements. All successful searches end at a node while all unsuccessful searches end at a leaf. If $2^{k-1} < n < 2^k$ (k is the number of levels in the tree) then all nodes are at the levels 1,2,----k, while all leaves are at levels k and k+1 (note that the root node is at level 1). The number of element comparisons needed to terminate at a node on level i is i while the number of element comparisons to terminate at a leaf at level i is only i-1.[7] The following equation shows the total time of the search based upon that only three of the four items in the argument can be used in a search of this manner. The fourth will be searched sequentially.

Let S = I-1

Total Time = P(S[$\log_2$ N] * A - B) + C + (N * A)
= 1(8[8] *^{2} A - B) + C + (250 * A)
= 24A + B + C + 250A
= 274A - B - C

Note: (N * A) is the sequential search of the fourth item.

Based upon the comparison of 274 to 1000, the binary search with the modifications stated was chosen for this application.

C. NEED FOR SORTING

The use of a sequential search does not require that the file be in any particular order. However, in the case of the binary search, it is mandatory that the file be in either increasing or decreasing order because the binary search is based upon the idea that after one comparison; half of the file can be eliminated followed by a repeat of the technique on the remaining half until the search is completed. The sorting scheme used in this application was to place the file into an increasing order. There are, in this case, three fields that must be in increasing order. They are RF, PRF, and scan.

The process used was to take a partition of the file and only load the RFL, RFH, PRFL, PRFH, SPL, and SPH mask vectors into memory. During this load, each record is assigned a record number in increasing order. The next process was to divide the partition into a subset with all the same RFLs, after a bubble sort on the RFLs. Next, perform a bubble sort on all RFHs followed by dividing this vector in a subset of the subset containing all of the RFHs with the same value. The process is repeated for the

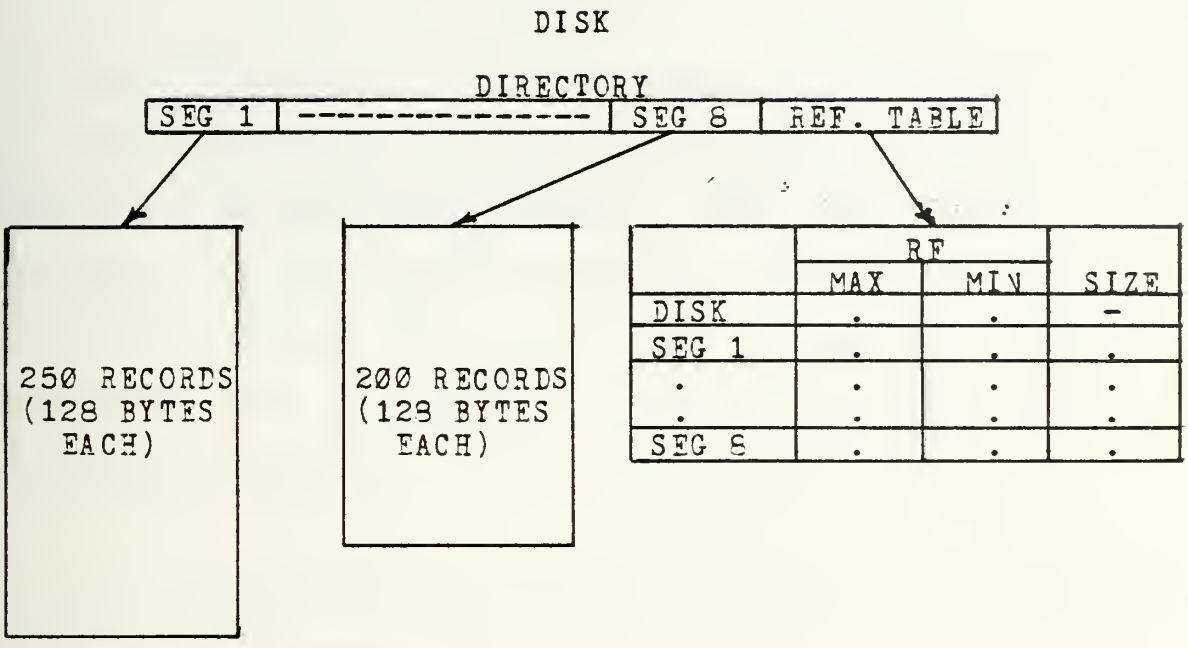
remaining items PRFL, PRFH, SPL, and SPH. Once the first pass is made on the final subset, the process is back stepped one iteration and done again. The process is continued until the entire file is sorted. For more details on the process, see the PROCEDURE SORT in APPENDIX B.

At the conclusion of the sort, the modified file will be in increasing order in all fields except the record number. It will be in disorder but in the order in which the file will have to be converted to place it into increasing order. To do this, the record number is saved in an array and used to reference each record number in the partition. The process then is to load memory with the partition in the order of the saved array, followed by rewriting the partition on the disk. Once this is done, the partition will be in increasing order and there will be no futher need for modifications.

D. DISK FILE STRUCTURE

The disk contains a directory on track one. The directory contains pointers to seven segments containing 250 records each, one segment with 200 records, and a reference table. The reference table is made up of the maximum and minimum RF values of each segment and the minimum and maximum RF value for the disk. It is this table that points to what segment or segments will be loaded into memory.

The logical arrangement of the disk is as follows:



The disk is not supplied in the proper format because it would mean that the support facility would have to access all of the different kinds of equipment that are in the fleet. It is not necessary for the support facility to have all of the equipment involved if it can produce the data in a standard format and on standard media. It can later be modified by the user's software to conform to any special needs of the user.

The reformatting program PROCEDURE REMAT can be seen in the APPENDIX B. The program reads 512 bytes of source data of which only 128 bytes (due to the dissimilarity between operating systems) is written into the segment at any one

time. The order of writing is first into segment one, then when 250 records have been written, it writes segment two and so on until all records are written onto the disk.

The restrictions of using track one thru seventy-six, the reading of 512 byte blocks, and limiting the arrays to a maximum of 16k words are imposed by the UCSD PASCAL system.[8] It is these restrictions that prompted the breaking up of the source file into eight segments. Another restriction was the format of the disk which makes best use of 128 byte records.

The support facility's record size is compatible but of different arrangement than what would be necessary for efficiency in this application and was therefore changed. The first two diagrams represent how the data is received and the third diagram is how it is reformatted into an efficient form for this program.

IDENTIFICATION RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6

1.	Elint Notation	0-4
2.	Mode Counter	7
3.	NATO Nickname	9-20
4.	Emitter Function Code	22-23
5.	Four Digit CDS Number	26-29
6.	Comments	37-60

PARAMETER RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

1.	Elint Notation	0-4
2.	End Mode	5
3.	Mode Counter	6-7
4.	RF Low	9-13
5.	RF High	15-19
6.	PRF Low	21-25
7.	PRF High	27-31
8.	Pulse Width Low	33-36
9.	Pulse Width High	38-41
10.	Modulation Type	44
11.	Scan Type	46-50
12.	Scan Period Low	52-55
13.	Scan Period High	57-60

REFORMATTED RECORD DESIGN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

1.	RFL	0-4
2.	RFH	6-10
3.	PRFL	12-16
4.	PRFH	18-22
5.	SPL	24-27
6.	SPH	29-32
7.	ST	35-39
8.	Pulse Width Low	41-44
9.	Pulse Width High	46-49
10.	Modulation Type	51
11.	Elint Notation	64-68
12.	Mode Counter	70
13.	NATO Nickname	72-84
14.	Emitter Function Code	85-86
15.	CDS Number	88-91
16.	Comments	92-116

E. TRAINING

The capabilities required of the operator is that he be able to read and follow some simple instructions. He will also be required to enter information into the system from the display unit of the current detection equipment, such as an AN/SLQ-32. No other special skills will be required of

him; therefore, he will not have to have any training off of the ship.

F. OTHER APPLICATIONS

The proposed system should be used as a dedicated system to help identify electronic emitters while at sea. However, when inport there are areas where the microcomputer could be used to lighten the burden of administration. Some of these areas are in the reports and reporting fields. Godley [10], while at the Naval Postgraduate School, commented on how a microcomputer could be used in recurring operational reports and how this would benefit the Navy. Text processors are also commercially available for microcomputers and they too would help in formatting letters and messages. It then is up to the respective commanding officer to determine just how much a microcomputer can help his command.

V. COST AND SUPPORT

The basic system is comprized of a terminal (consisting of a video screen and keyboard), a microcomputer of the 8080 or Z80 design with 64k of memory, and dual 8" floppy disk drives. The approximate cost of the system is as follows:

Terminal		$1000
Microcomputer with drives		$4000
	TOTAL	$5000

As an option, a printer can be added to the basic system for inport use. The system can be purchased by the type commander or, according to a new regulation, by the commanding officers of their respective ships because the system's cost is less than $10,000.

The data base support would be from Naval Electronic Evaluation Office, Damneck, Virgina. Contact should be made with them prior to any purchase of any equipment to verify their requirements for continued support.

VI. PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS AND FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

A. PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

The two currently available operating systems CPM and UCSD PASCAL were the driving forces behind their selection for this project. However, with new operating systems continually being developed the reformatting software program was built with the idea of flexibility. It can be modified to read any sector on the disk and transcribe it into the correct format needed for processing under the available programs. Studying the reformatting program closely will reveal that if the operating system is using a directory listing on any track (except track one) the listing can be pulled off. Then by developing an equation to decode this information all sectors can be pulled off in the correct order.

The only thing to check is that the initial data stored on the disk, supplied by the support facility, is the same as the data described eariler in this paper. Given that it is, the only constraining factor is the hardware. The hardware constraint is that the disk be of the type IBM 3740 style floppy disk with 77 tracks per disk, 26 sectors per track, 128 bytes per sector, and of single density.

The improvement of this program will come about through expansions due to decoding of new operating systems disk directories. It will also be necessary thru interactive communications with the low skilled operator to establish who supplied the disk, thereby establishing which equation to use in reformatting the input data. The process in which the reformatting is done should remain transparent to the operator. He should only have to respond to questions presented to him on the CRT and load the disk as directed.

B. FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

1. Operating System Modifications

The normal typist will type approximately 30 to 60 (five letter) words per minute. Using the 60 word per minute as a norm, the time interval between characters of input then is two tenths of a second. Allowing for a 50% safety factor for keybounce, settling out of transient signals and various other static factors, leaves one tenth of a second that could be used for processing. Agreed that this does not sound like much time in the normal sense, to a computer with instruction times between 4 - 10 micro seconds this is 10,000 - 25,000 instructions that could have been done without any delays in the inputs from the keyboard.

With this in mind, a modfication to the operating system would increase the response time to the user without any degradation to the system. In addition, if a queueing scheme, which would allow stacking of request for processing, was included and implemented with a priority system, the over all system performance could be improved.

The consideration of the operating system modification would have to be based upon sound computer science studies. The field is open and presents a challenge to any student who is interested in applying this concept to a table look-up identification scheme.

2. Passive Plotting of Contacts

The biggest problem with plotting a contact through passive intercept is with the intermittent short signals. These signals do not allow the intercepting platform to get a cut on the signal and proceed to a distant point and again get another cut, thus allowing the position to be plotted.

Couple the system described in this paper and one that is currently being done on milliwave transmissions by Mark Schneider and Mike Chase at the Naval Postgraduate School and these intermittent signals can be plotted. The way that it will work is that digital signals can be transmitted over these milliwaves in such a manner that unintentional dis-

closures of own ship's position is fairly unlikely. It will require that two ships which have the equipment are within sight of one another and each ship gets at least one cut on the intermittent signal, followed by a transmission over the milliwave system to establish the distance between the two ships through the same type of process now being used in most radars (a send and receive signal vs time). With the bearing cuts of each ship plus their distances apart at the time of intercept, a plot of the contact can be made.

APPENDIX A

USER'S PROGRAM GUIDE

The program was implemented on the ALTOS microcomputer system with a DATAMEDIA ELITE 2500 terminal. The booting and loading instructions for this system will be used for examples. However, if a different system is being used, the booting instructions may vary, so the operator's manual must be checked. Once the system is booted and the screen writes its welcome message, all other instructions will be the same.

Example 1: Booting

Step 1. Turn power on (it is located on the back of the microcomputer and on the right hand side of the CRT terminal).

Step 2. Place the disk labeled 'SYSTEM' into the right hand side of the drive with the label faced to the operator and down.

Step 3. Depress the key labeled D/2 if the full duplex lamp (located on front of the CRT terminal) is off.

Step 4. If the symbols '%*' are not on the screen depress the rest button located on back of the microcomputer.

Step 5. If the symbols '%*' are on the screen depress the key labeled LOCK and verify that it remains in the down position.

Step 6. Depress the key labeled 'U' followed by depressing the key labeled RETURN.

The system should be booted at this time. If the screen does not display the welcoming message repeat the steps two thru six. The welcoming message is as follows:

```
Command: E(dit, R(un, F(ile, C(ompile, H(alt.
WELCOME USER, TO
U.C.S.D. PASCAL SYSTEM I.xx
```

The next phase to complete is the loading instructions and they will be the same for all systems.

Example 2: Loading

Step 1. Depress the key labeled 'F'. The screen will display 'Filer: G(et, S(ave, W(hat, Q(uit'.

Step 2. Depress the key labeled 'G'. The screen will display 'Get what file?'.

Step 3. Depress the keys labeled 'I', 'D' and RETURN. The screen will display 'Text and code file loaded.'

Step 4. Depress the key labeled 'Q'. The screen will display 'Command: E(dit, R(un, F(ile, C(ompile'.

Step 5. Depress the key labeled 'R'. The screen will display 'WELCOME TO THE ELECTRONIC EMITTER IDENTIFIER'.

The booting and loading is now completed. The microcomputer will converse with the user through some simple instructions. In response to these instructions the user will be asked to make entries. These entries are of the form of answers to questions. If the user is asked for (Y/N) this means for him to depress the key labeled 'Y' for yes or the

key labeled 'N' for no. In any other response, the response will be followed by depressing the key labeled RETURN. The statments requesting this type of response will have <rtn> attached to them, such as PRF(xxxxx) <rtn>. In response to entries requiring number inputs such as PRF(xxxxx) <rtn>, the x's represent numeric numbers and the entry should contain only numbers. In the case of SCAN TYPE (AAAA), the response must be alpha characters and in the same amount that is enclosed in the parenthesis (). If the scan type display on the electronic detection equipment has less then that shown in the parenthesis, spaces made be added to the leading character, such as CON the entry would be <space>CON. The final case, is where the user is asked if he wants to change any parameters. An example of this type follows:

```
YOUR ENTRIES ARE:

  PRF        RF         SCAN       SCAN TYPE
00005      01035      00020         CON

DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY?  (Y/N)  Y

WHICH ONE DC YOU WANT TO CHANGE (PRF,RF,SCAN,SCAN TYPE) <rtn>
SCAN TYPE

ENTER SCAN TYPE (AAAA) <rtn> SWEP

YOUR ENTRIES ARE:

   PRF        RF         SCAN        SCAN TYPE
 00005      01035      00020          SWEP

DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY? (Y/N)  N
```

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

A. PROCEDURE REMAT

```
PROCEDURE REMAT;
VAR BLOCKNR, LENGTH, UNITNR: INTEGER;
    TRACK, SETOFF, SECONF:   INTEGER;
    SEGCNT, CPMSEC, CNT, LINE: INTEGER;
    TABLE, DFILE: TEXT;
    SEGMEY: STRING[11];
    CPMARAY: PACKED ARRAY[0..511] OF CHAR;

FUNCTION CPM(SECTOR:INTEGER): INTEGER;
BEGIN
 SECTOR := SECTOR + 6;
 IF SECTOR < 26 THEN CPM := SECTOR
  ELSE
   BEGIN
    IF SECTOR <> 27 THEN
     BEGIN
      SECTOR := SECTOR MOD 26;
      IF SECTOR = 0 THEN SECTOR := 1;
      CPM := SECTOR;
     END
    ELSE
     CPM := 0;
   END;
END;

FUNCTION OFF(CPMSEC,SECTOR:INTEGER): INTEGER;
VAR OFFSET, STRSEC: INTEGER;
 BEGIN
  OFFSET := 0;
  IF SECTOR = 0 THE STRSEC := 24
   ELSE
    STRSEC := SECTOR - 2;
  WHILE SECTOR <> CPMSEC DO
   BEGIN
    OFFSET := OFFSET + 1;
    SECTOR := SECTOR + 1;
    IF SECTOR >= 26 THEN SECTOR := SECTOR MOD 26;
    IF (SECTOR = STRSEC) AND (SECTOR <> CPMSEC)
     THEN SECTOR := STRSEC - 1;
    IF OFFSET > 3 THEN
     BEGIN
      OFFSET := 0;
      BLOCKNR := BLOCKNR + 1;
     END;
   END;
```

```
  ODD := OFFSET;
 END;

FUNCTION EVEN CPMSEC,SECTOR:INTEGER): INTEGER;
VAR OFFSET, STRSEC: INTEGER;
 BEGIN
  OFFSET := 2;
  IF SECTOR = 0 THEN STRSEC := 24
   ELSE
    STRSEC := SECTOR - 2;
  WHILE SECTOR <> CPMSEC DO
   BEGIN
    OFFSET := OFFSET + 1;
    SECTOR := SECTOR + 1;
    IF SECTOR >= 26 THEN SECTOR := SECTOR MOD 26;
    IF (SECTOR = STRSEC) AND (SECTOR <> CPMSEC)
     THEN SECTOR := STRSEC + 1;
    IF OFFSET > 3 THEN
     BEGIN
      OFFSET := 0;
      BLOCKNR := BLOCKNR + 1;
     END;
   END;
 EVEN := OFFSET;
END;

PROCEDURE PAGE1;
BEGIN
 BLKPAGE;
 WRITELN('PLACE DISK LABELED SUPPORT FACILITY');
 WRITELN('INTO THE LEFT SIDE DISK DRIVE WITH THE');
 WRITELN('LABEL FACING YOU AND DOWN');
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN('REMOVE THE DISK LABELED SYSTEM FROM THE');
 WRITELN('RIGHT SIDE DISK DRIVE AND SAVE FOR REUSE.');
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN('PLACE A BLANK DISK INTO THE RIGHT SIDE DISK');
 WRITELN('DRIVE WITH THE LABEL FACING YOU AND DOWN');
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN('HAVE YOU COMPLETED THIS AND ARE BOTH DISK');
 WRITELN('DRIVE DOORS CLOSED?  (Y/N)');
 READ(C);
 WHILE C <> 'Y' DO
  READ(C);
 BLKPAGE;
 WRITELN('WORKING');
END;

PROCEDURE PAGE2;
BEGIN
 BLKPAGE;
 WRITELN('COMPLETED');
 WRITELN;
```

```
 WRITELN('REMOVE DISK FROM LEFT SIDE DRIVE AND STORE.');
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN('REMOVE DISK FROM RIGHT SIDE DRIVE AND PLACE');
 WRITELN('INTO LEFT SIDE DISK DRIVE.');
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN('PLACE DISK LABELED SYSTEM INTO THE RIGHT ');
 WRITELN('SIDE DISK DRIVE WITH LABEL FACING YOU AND DOWN.');
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN('HAVE YOU COMPLETED THIS AND ARE BOTH DISK');
 WRITELN(' DRVIE DOORS CLOSED?   (Y/N)');
 READ(C);
 WHILE C <> 'Y' DO
 READ(C);
 CLRPAGE;
END;

PROCEDURE BUILD(CNT:INTEGER);
VAR I,J: INTEGER;

 PROCEDURE RF X,Y:INTEGER)
  BEGIN
   WHILE X < 24 DO
    BEGIN
     WRITE(DFILE, CPMARAY[Y];
     Y := Y + 1;
     X := X + 1;
    END;
  END;

 PROCEDURE SP'X,Y: INTEGER);
  BEGIN
   WHILE X 10 DO
    BEGIN
     WRITE'DFILE, CPM'RAY[Y];
     Y := Y + 1;
     X := X + 1;
    END;
  END;

   PROCEDURE ST'X,Y: INTEGER);
    BEGIN
     WHILE X < 6 DO
      BEGIN
       WRITE(DFILE, CPMARAY[Y];
       Y := Y + 1;
       X := X + 1;
      END;
    END;

   PROCEDURE PW'X,Y: INTEGER);
    BEGIN
     WHILE X ' 62 DO
      BEGIN
```

```
        WRITE(DFILE, CPMARAY[Y]);
        Y := Y + 1;
        X := X + 1;
       END;
     END;

   BEGIN (* BUILD *)
    I := 0;
    IF LINE < 250 THEN
     BEGIN
      J := CNT + 73;
      RF(I,J);
      J := CNT + 116;
      SP(I,J);
      J := CNT + 110;
      ST(I,J);
      J := CNT + 97;
      SP(I,J);
      WRITE(DFILE, CPMARAY[105]);
      WHILE I < 11 DO
       BEGIN
        WRITE(DFILE,' ');
        I := I + 1;
       END
      WRITELN(DFILE);
      I := 0;
      J := CNT;
      PW(I,J);
      WRITELN(DFILE);
      LINE := LINE + 1;
     END
    ELSE
     BEGIN
      CLOSE(DFILE,LOCK);
      WRITELN(TABLE,LINE);
      SEGCNT := SEGCNT + 1;
      CASE SEGCNT OF
       2: SEGMEY := 'SEG2.TEXT';
       3: SEGMEY := 'SEG3.TEXT';
       4: SEGMEY := 'SEG4.TEXT';
       5: SEGMEY := 'SEG5.TEXT';
       6: SEGMEY := 'SEG6.TEXT';
       7: SEGMEY := 'SEG7.TEXT';
       8: SEGMEY := 'SEG8.TEXT';
      END;
      REWRITE(DFILE, SEGMEY);
      LINE := 0;
      BUILD(CNT);
     END;
  END; (* END BUILD *)

BEGIN (* REMAT *)
 REWRITE(DFILE, 'SEG1.TEXT');
 REWRITE(TABLE, 'REFTAB.TEXT');
```

```
 CPMSEC := 19;
 TRACK := 2;
 UNITNR := 8;
 LENGTH := 512;
 LINE := 0;
 SEGCNT := 1;
 WHILE (NOT EOF) AND (TRACK < 76) DO
  BEGIN
   BLOCKNR := (TRACK - 1) * 65 DIV 10;
   SECONE := 0 + (TRACK - 1) * 6;
   IF SECONE >= 26 THE SECONE := SECONE MOD 26;
   IF ((TRACK - 1) * 65 DIV 10) = (((TRACK - 1)*65)+5) DIV 10
    THEN SETOFF := ODD(CPMSEC,SECONE)
     ELSE
      SETOFF := EVEN(CPMSEC,SECONE);
   UNITREAD(UNITNR, CPMARAY, LENGTH, BLOCKNR);
   CNT := SETOFF * 128;
   BUILD(CNT);
   CPMSEC := CPM(CPMSEC);
   IF CPMSEC = 0 THEN TRACK := TRACK + 1;
  END;
 CLOSE(DFILE, LOCK);
 WRITELN(TABLE,LINE);
 CLOSE(TABLE,LOCK);
END;
```

B. PROCEDURE SORT

```
PROCEDURE SORT;
CONST     RFL = 0;
          RFH = 1;
         PRFL = 2;
         PRFH = 3;
          SPL = 4;
          SPH = 5;
        RECNR = 6;

VAR TABLE, DFILE : TEXT;
    SEGMEY: STRING[14];
    PTRTAB, SEGCNT, SIZE: INTEGER;
    POINT, TP, BP: INTEGER;
    RTAB: PACKED ARRAY[0..8,0..2] OF INTEGER;
    DTAB: PACKED ARRAY[0..249,0..6] OF INTEGER;
    CSEG: PACKED ARRAY[0..249,0..127] OF CHAR;
    DISKL, DISKH: INTEGER;

 PROCEDURE INREAD(BP:INTEGER);
 VAR I,J,K,L,M,N, PTR: INTEGER;
 BEGIN
  PTR := 0;
  WHILE PTR <= BP DO
  BEGIN
   READ(DFILE,I,J,K,L,M,N);
   READLN(DFILE);
   DTAB[PTR,RFL] := I;
   DTAB[PTR,RFH] := J;
   DTAB[PTR,PRFL] := K;
   DTAB[PTR,PRFH] := L;
   DTAB[PTR,SPL] := M;
   DTAB[PTR,SPH] := N;
   DTAB[PTR,RECNR] := PTR;
   PTR := PTR + 1;
   READLN(DFILE);
  END;
 END;

 PROCEDURE BUBBLE(TP,PARA:INTEGER);
 VAR I,TEMP:INTEGER;
 BEGIN
  WHILE TP < POINT DO
  BEGIN
   WHILE (DTAB[TP,PARA] <= DTAB[TP + 1,PARA])
   AND (TP < POINT) DO TP := TP + 1;
   IF TP < POINT THEN
   BEGIN
    I := 0;
    WHILE I <= RECNR DO
    BEGIN
     TEMP := DTAB[TP,I];
```

```
      DTAB[TP,I] := DTAB[TP + 1, I];
      DTAB[TP + 1,I] := TEMP;
      I := I + 1;
    END;
  END;
  IF (TP < POINT) AND (TP > Ø) THEN
    TP := TP - 1;
 END;
END;

PROCEDURE UPDATE;
VAR I,J,K: INTEGER;
    A: CHAR;
BEGIN
 I := Ø;
 WHILE I <= BP DO
 BEGIN
  RESET(DFILE);
  J := DTAB[I,RECNR];
  J := J * 2;
  K := Ø;
  WHILE K < J DO
  BEGIN
   READLN(DFILE);
   K := K + 1;
  END;
  J := Ø;
  WHILE J < 127 DO
  BEGIN
   READ(DFILE,A);
   CSEG[I,J] := A;
   J := J + 1;
  END;
  I := I + 1;
  READLN(DFILE);
 END;
 RESET(DFILE);
 I := Ø;
 J := Ø;
 WHILE I <= BP DO
 BEGIN
  WHILE J < 63 DO
  BEGIN
   WRITE(DFILE,CSEG[I,J]);
   J := J + 1;
  END;
  WRITELN(DFILE);
  WHILE J < 127 DO
  BEGIN
   WRITE(DFILE,CSEG[I,J]);
   J := J + 1;
  END;
  WRITELN(DFILE);
  J := Ø;
```

```
  I := I + 1;
 END;
 CLOSE(DFILE,LOCK);
END;

PROCEDURE GROUP(PARA:INTEGER);
VAR I: INTEGER;
BEGIN
 I := TP;
 WHILE (DTAB[I,PARA] = DTAB[I + 1,PARA])
 AND ( I <= BP) DO I := I + 1;
 POINT := I;
END;

PROCEDURE TAB;
BEGIN
 RTAB[PTRTAB,0] := DTAB[0,REL];
 RTAB[PTRTAB,1] := DTAB[BP,RFH];
 RTAB[PTRTAB,2] := SIZE;
 IF DISKL > DTAB[0,REL] THEN
  DISKL := DTAB[0,REL];
 IF DISKH < DTAB[BP,RFH] THEN
  DISKH := DTAB[BP,RFH];
 PTRTAB := PTRTAB + 1;
END;

PROCEDURE UPTAB;
VAR I,J: INTEGER;
BEGIN
 RESET(TABLE);
 WRITE(TABLE,DISKL,' ',DISKH,' ');
 WRITELN(TABLE);
 J := 0;
 IF (PTRTAB > 0) AND (PTRTAB < 9) THEN
 BEGIN
  WHILE J < PTRTAB DO
  BEGIN
   I := 0;
   WHILE I < 3 DO
   BEGIN
    WRITE TABLE, RTAB[J,I],' ');
    I := I + 1;
   END;
   J := J + 1;
   WRITELN(TABLE);
  END;
 END;
  WRITELN(TABLE,'000  000  999');
 CLOSE(TABLE,LOCK);
END;

PROCEDURE ORDER;
BEGIN
 WHILE (TP < BP) AND (TP <  POINT) DO
```

```
   BEGIN
    GROUP(RFL);
    IF TP < POINT THEN
    BEGIN
     BUBBLE(TP,RFH);
     GROUP(RFH);
     IF TP < POINT THEN
     BEGIN
      BUBBLE(TP,PRFL);
      GROUP(PRFL);
      IF TP < POINT THEN
      BEGIN
       BUBBLE(TP,PRFH);
       GROUP(PRFH);
       IF TP < POINT THEN
       BEGIN
        BUBBLE(TP,SPL);
        GROUP(SPL);
        IF TP < POINT THEN
        BEGIN
         BUBBLE(TP,SPH);
         TP := POINT;
        END
        ELSE
        TP := POINT;
       END
       ELSE
       TP := POINT;
      END;
      ELSE
      TP := POINT;
     END
     ELSE
     TP := POINT;
    END
    ELSE
    TP := POINT;
   END
  END;

BEGIN (* SORT *)
 RESET(TABLE,'REFTAB.TEXT');
 READ(TABLE,SIZE);
 READLN(TABLE);
 SEGCNT := 0;
 IF (SIZE > 0) AND (SIZE < 250) THEN
  SEGCNT := SEGCNT + 1;
 ELSE
 BEGIN
  WRITELN('UNABLE TO PROCESS FILE.  CHECK DISK IN');
  WRITELN('LEFT SIDE DRIVE AND VERIFY THAT IT IS ');
  WRITELN('NOT LABELED SUPPORT FACILITY. ');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('PLACE THE DATA DISK IN THE LEFT SIDE DISK');
```

```
  WRITELN('DRIVE AND RELOAD. ');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('ARE YOU READY TO RELOAD?  (Y/N)');
  READ(C);
  WHILE C <> 'Y' DO
   READ(C);
  EXIT(SORT);
 END;
 BLKPAGE;
 WRITELN('WORKING');
 PTRTAB := 0;
 DISKL := 32726;
 DISKH := 0;
 WHILE SEGCNT < 9 DO
 BEGIN
  CASE SEGCNT OF
  1: SEGMENT := 'SEG1.TEXT';
  2: SEGMENT := 'SEG2.TEXT';
  3: SEGMENT := 'SEG3.TEXT';
  4: SEGMENT := 'SEG4.TEXT';
  5: SEGMENT := 'SEG5.TEXT';
  6: SEGMENT := 'SEG6.TEXT';
  7: SEGMENT := 'SEG7.TEXT';
  8: SEGMENT := 'SEG8.TEXT';
  END;
 RESET(DFILE,SEGMENT);
 BP := SIZE - 1;
 INREAD(BP);
 TP := 0;
 POINT := BP;
 BUBBLE(TP,REL);
 WHILE TP < BP DO
 BEGIN
  ORDER;
 TP := TP + 1;
  POINT := BP;
 END;
 TAB;
 UPDATE;
 READ(TABLE,SIZE);
 READLN(TABLE);
 IF (SIZE >0) AND (SIZE < 9) THEN
  SEGCNT := SEGCNT + 1;
 ELSE
  SEGCNT := SEGCNT + 9;
 END;
 UPTAB;
END; (* SORT *)
```

C. PROCEDURE SEARCH

```
PROCEDURE SEAPCH;

TYPE ITEM = RECORD
              RFL: INTEGER;
              RFH: INTEGER;
             PRFL: INTEGER;
             PRFH: INTEGER;
              SPL: INTEGER;
              SPH: INTEGER;
               ST: STRING[5]
            END;

VAR DFILE, TABLE: TEXT;
    DTAB: PACKED ARRAY[0..249] OF ITEM;
    FOUND, TP, BP, POINT: INTEGER;
    RF, PRF, SCAN, SIZE: INTEGER;
    SCANTYPE: STRING[5];
    KEEP: BOOLEAN;
    SEGMEY: STRING[14];

 PROCEDURE GROUPRF(I:INTEGER);
 BEGIN
  IF I > 0 THEN
  BEGIN
   WHILE (DTAB[I].RFL = DTAB[I-1].RFL) AND (I>TP) DO
    I := I - 1;
   TP := I;
  END
  ELSE
   TP := 0;
  IF I < 249 THEN
  BEGIN
   WHILE(DTAB[I].RFL = DTAB[I+1].RFL) AND (I<BP) DO
    I := I + 1;
   BP := I;
  END
  ELSE
   BP := 249;
 END;

 PROCEDURE GROUPPRF(I:INTEGER);
 BEGIN
  IF I > 0 THEN
  BEGIN
   WHILE(DTAB[I].PRFL = DTAB[I-1].PRFL) AND (I>TP) DO
    I := I - 1;
   TP := I;
  END
  ELSE
   TP := 0;
  IF I < 249 THEN
```

```
 BEGIN
   WHILE(DTAB[I].PRFL = DTAB[I+1].PRFL) AND (I<BP) DO
    I := I + 1;
  BP := I;
  END
 ELSE
  BP := 249;
END;

PROCEDURE GROUPSCAN(I:INTEGER);
BEGIN
 IF I > Ø THEN
 BEGIN
  WHILE(DTAB[I].SPL = DTAB[I-1].SPL) AND (I>TP) DO
   I := I -1;
  TP := I;
 END
 ELSE
  TP := Ø;
 IF I < 249
 BEGIN
  WHILE(DTAB[I].SPL = DTAB[I-1].SPL) AND (I<BP) DO
   I := I + 1;
  BP := I;
  END
 ELSE
  BP := 249;
END;

PROCEDURE FOND;
BEGIN
 BLKPAGE;
 WRITELN(' RF  PRF  SCAN  TYPE SCAN');
 WRITELN(RF,'   ',PRF,'   ', SCAN,'   ',SCANTYPE);
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN('NOT FOUND');
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN;
END;

PROCEDURE FOND;
VAR J,K:INTEGER;
BEGIN
 RESET(DFILE);
 J := FOUND * 2 + 1;
 K := Ø;
 WHILE K < J DO
 BEGIN
  READLN(DFILE);
  K := K + 1;
 END;
 BLKPAGE;
 WRITELN 'FLINT MC NATC NICKNAME FC CDS   COMMENTS');
 J := Ø;
```

```
 WHILE J < 7 DO
 BEGIN
  READ(DFILE,C);
  WRITE(C);
  J := J + 1;
 END;
 READ(DFILE,C);
 WRITE(C)
 READ(DFILE,C);
 WRITE(C,' ');
 J := 0;
 WHILE J < 16 DO
 BEGIN
  READ(DFILE,C);
  WRITE(C);
  J := J + 1;
 END;
 READ(DFILE,C);
 WRITE(C);
 READ(DFILE,C);
 WRITE(C,' ');
 J := 0;
 WHILE J < 5 DO
 BEGIN
  READ(DFILE,C);
  WRITE(C);
  J := J + 1;
 END;
 J := 0;
 WHILE J < 26 DO
 BEGIN
  READ(DFILE,C);
  WRITE(C);
  J := J + 1;
 END;
 READLN(DFILE);
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN;
 WRITELN('ARE YOU READY TO CONTINUE?  (Y/N)');
 READ(C);
 WHILE C <> 'Y' DO
  READ(C);
END;

PROCEDURE LTAB;
VAR I,SEGL,SEGH: INTEGER;
    DISKL,DISKH: INTEGER;
BEGIN
 RESET(TABLE,'REFTAB.TEXT');
 READLN(TABLE, DISKL, DISKH);
 IF(RF >= DISKL) AND (RF <= DISKH) THEN
 BEGIN
  READLN(TABLE, SEGL, SEGH, SIZE);
  I := 0;
```

```
  WHILE SIZE <> 999 DO
  BEGIN
   I := I + 1;
   IF(RF >= SEGL) AND (RF <= SEGH) THEN
   BEGIN
    BP := SIZE - 1;
    SIZE := 999;
   END
   ELSE
    BEGIN
     READLN(TABLE,SEGL,SEGH,SIZE);
    END;
  END;
  CASE I OF
   1: SEGMEY := 'SEG1.TEXT';
   2: SEGMEY := 'SEG2.TEXT';
   3: SEGMEY := 'SEG3.TEXT';
   4: SEGMEY := 'SEG4.TEXT';
   5: SEGMEY := 'SEG5.TEXT';
   6: SEGMEY := 'SEG6.TEXT';
   7: SEGMEY := 'SEG7.TEXT';
   8: SEGMEY := 'SEG8.TEXT';
  END;
  RESET(DFILE,SEGMEY);
 END
 ELSE
  BEGIN
   BLKPAGE;
   NFOND;
   WRITELN('DO YOU HAVE ANOTHER DISK?  (Y/N)');
   READ(C);
   CHECK;
   IF C = 'Y' THEN
   BEGIN
    BLKPAGE;
    WRITELN('LOAD THE DISK INTO THE LEFT SIDE DISK');
    WRITELN('DRIVE WITH LABEL FACING YOU AND DOWN.');
    WRITELN;
    WRITELN;
    WRITELN('HAVE YOU DONE THIS?  (Y/N)');
    READ(C);
    WHILE C <> 'Y' DO
     READ(C);
    CLOSE(TABLE,LOCK);
    LTAB;
  END
  ELSE
   EXIT(SEARCH);
 END;
END;

PROCEDURE LDTAB;
VAR I: INTEGER;
BEGIN
```

```
 I := 0;
 WHILE I <= BP DO
 BEGIN
  READ(DFILE,DTAB[I].RFL,DTAB[I].RFH,DTAB[I].PRFL);
  READ(DFILE,DTAB[I].PRFH,DTAB[I].SPL,DTAB[I].SPH);
  READ(C);
  READLN(DTAB[I].ST);
  READLN(DFILE);
  I := I + 1;
 END;
END;

PROCEDURE ENTRY(I:INTEGER);
BEGIN
 CASE I OF
  1: BEGIN
       BLKPAGE;
       WRITELN('ENTER PRF(XXXXX) <rtn>');
       READLN(PRF);
     END;
  2: BEGIN
       BLKPAGE;
       WRITELN('ENTER RF(XXXXX) <rtn>');
       READLN(RF);
     END;
  3: BEGIN
       BLKPAGE;
       WRITELN('ENTER SCAN(XXXX) <rtn>');
       READLN(SCAN);
     END;
  4: BEGIN
       BLKPAGE;
       WRITELN('ENTER TYPE SCAN(AAAAA) <rtn ');
       READLN(SCANTYPE);
     END;
 END;
END;

PROCEDURE HUNT;
BEGIN
  WHILE (TP <= BP) AND (KEEP = TRUE) DO
  BEGIN
   POINT := (BP-TP +1) DIV 2 + TP;
   IF(DTAB[POINT].RFL <= RF) AND (DTAB[POINT].RFH >= RF) THEN
   BEGIN
    GROUPRF(POINT);
    POINT := (BP-TP +1) DIV 2 + TP;
    IF(DTAB[POINT].PRFL <= PRF) AND (DTAB[POINT].PRFH >= PRF)
    THEN
    BEGIN
     GROUPPRF(POINT);
     POINT := (BP - TP + 1) DIV 2 + TP;
     IF(DTAB[POINT].SPL <= SCAN) AND (DTAB[POINT].SPH >= SCAN)
     THEN
```

```
        BEGIN
         GROUPSCAN(POINT);
         IF TP <> BP THEN
         BEGIN
          WHILE TP <> BP DO
           BEGIN
            IF (DTAB[TP].ST = SCANTYPE) THEN
              BEGIN
                FOUND := TP;
                KEEP := FALSE;
               END
               ELSE
                TP := TP + 1;
              END;
             END
             ELSE
              BEGIN
               IF DTAB[TP].ST = SCANTYPE THEN
               BEGIN
                FOUND := TP;
                KEEP := FALSE;
               END
               ELSE
                TP := TP + 1;
              END;
     END
     ELSE
     BEGIN
      IF DTAB[POINT].SPL <= SCAN THEN
        TP := POINT
      ELSE
        BP := POINT - 1;
      END;
     END
    ELSE
    BEGIN
     IF DTAB[POINT].PRFL <= PRF THEN
       TP := POINT
     ELSE
       BP := POINT - 1;
     END;
    END
   ELSE
   BEGIN
    IF DTAB[POINT].PFL <= RF THEN
      TP := POINT;
    ELSE
     BP := POINT - 1;
    END;
   END;
  END;

BEGIN (* SEARCH *)
 FOUND := 0;
```

```
 BLKPAGE;
 WRITELN('ARE YOU READY TO SEARCH?  (Y/N)');
 READ(C);
 WHILE C <> 'Y' DO
  READ(C);
 ENTRY(1);
 ENTRY(2);
 ENTRY(3);
 ENTRY(4);
 KEEP := FALSE;
 WHILE KEEP = FALSE DO
 BEGIN
  BLKPAGE;
  WRITELN('YOUR ENTRIES ARE:');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN(' PRF  RF  SCAN  TYPE SCAN');
  WRITELN(PRF,' ',RF, ' ', SCAN, ' ', SCANTYPE);
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE ANY?  (Y/N)');
  READ(C);
  CHECK;
  IF C = 'Y' THEN
  BEGIN
   WRITELN;
   WRITELN('WHICH ONE DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE');
   WRITELN('(PRF,RF,SCAN,TYPE SCAN) <rtn>');
   READLN(C);
   IF C = 'P' THEN ENTRY(1)
    ELSE
    IF C = 'R' THEN ENTRY(2)
     ELSE
     IF C = 'S' THEN ENTRY(3)
      ELSE
      IF C = 'T' THEN ENTRY(4)
       ELSE
        ERROR;
   END
   ELSE
    KEEP := TRUE;
  END;
 LTAB;
 LDTAB;
 HUNT;
 IF KEEP = TRUE THEN
 BEGIN
  NFOND;
  WRITELN('ARE YOU READY TO CONTINUE?  (Y/N)');
  READ(C);
  WHILE C <> 'Y' DO
   READ(C);
 END
 ELSE
  FOND;
END;
```

```
.  PROCEDURE TALK

ROCEDURE TALK;
 PROCEDURE CONTINUE;
  BEGIN
   GOTOXY(0,20);
   WRITELN('ARE YOU READY TO CONTINUE? (Y/N)');
   READ(C);
   WHILE C <> 'Y' DO
    READ(C);
  END;

 PROCEDURE PAGE1;
 BEGIN
   BLKPAGE;
   WRITELN('   THE EMITTER IDENTIFIER WORKS BY USING THE ');
   WRITELN('PARAMETERS TAKEN FROM THE CURRENT DETECTION ');
   WRITELN('UNIT.  THE PARAMENTERS ARE THEN ENTERED INTO');
   WRITELN('IDENTIFIER BY THE OPERATOR THROUGH THE KEYBOARD.');
   WRITELN;
   WRITELN('   THE KEYBOARD ENTRIES ARE REQUESTED WHEN THE ');
   WRITELN('OPERATOR HAS RESPONDED TO THE QUESTION, "ARE YOU');
   WRITELN('READY TO SEARCH?  (Y/N)".  THE TWO TYPES OF ENTRIES');
   WRITELN('ARE ONE, A SIMPLE YES OR NO.  TO DO THIS RESPONSE, ');
   WRITELN('MERELY DEPRESS THE KEY LABELED 'Y' OR 'N' WHEN ');
   WRITELN('PRESENTED WITH A QUESTION ENDING IN '(Y/N).');
   CONTINUE;
 END;

 PROCEDURE PAGE2;
 BEGIN
   BLKPAGE;
   WRITELN('   THE OTHER TYPE OF RESPONSE IS FOLLOWED BY DE-');
   WRITELN('PRESSING THE KEY LABELED 'RETURN'. LIKE THESE:');
   WRITELN;
   WRITELN('     ENTER PRF(XXXXX) <rtn>          ');
   WRITELN('     ENTER  PF(XXXXX) <rtn>          ');
   WRITELN('     ENTER SCAN(XXXXX) <rtn>         ');
   WRITELN('     ENTER SCAN TYPE(AAAAA) <rtn>    ');
   W ITELN;
   WRITELN('FIRST, THE X'S REPRESENT NUMBERS AND THE A'S RE-');
   WRITELN('PRESENT CHARACTERS.  THE NUMBER OF X'S OR A'S');
   WRITELN('REPPESENT THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS ALLOWED');
   WRITELN('IN THE RESPONSE.  SIMPLY ENTER EXCATLY WHAT IS  ');
   WRITELN('DISPLAYED ON THE CURRENT DETECTION UNIT, FOLLOWED');
   W ITELN('BY THE RETURN <rtn> KEY. ');
   CONTINUE;
 END;

 PROCEDURE PAGE3;
 BEGIN
   BLKPAGE;
   WRITELN('   IF YOU HAVE MADE A MISTAKE IN THE ENTRY, BEFORE');
   WRITELN('DEPRESSING THE RETURN KEY, ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS ');
```

```
  WRITELN('TO DEPRESS THE KEY LABELED WITH A LEFT POINTING ');
  WRITELN('ARROW ON IT.  THEN MAKE THE CORRECT RESPONSE. ');
  WRITELN('IF, HOWEVER, YOU DID PRESS THE RETURN KEY, YOU');
  WRITELN('WILL BE ABLE TO CORRECT IT AT THE VERIFICATION.');
  CONTINUE;
END;

PROCEDURE PAGE4;
BEGIN
  BLKPAGE;
  WRITELN('TO VERIFY YOUR ENTRIES THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE APPEARS:');
  WRITELN;
  WWRITELN('     YOUR ENTRIES ARE:    ');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('    PRF       RF       SCAN       SCAN TYPE  ');
  WRITELN('  XYXYX    XXXXX       XXXXX          AAAAA    ');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY?  (Y/N)  ');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('IF YOU RESPOND YES.  THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE APPEARS: ');
  WRITELN;
  WRITE('WHICH ONE DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE');
  WRITELN(' PRF,RF,SCAN,TYPE SCAN)?  <rtn> ');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('YOU SIMPLY ENTER EITHER PRF, OR RF, OR SCAN, ');
  WRITELN('OR TYPE SCAN FOLLOWED BY THE RETURN KEY.  THE');
  WRITELN('IDENTIFIER WILL AGAIN ASK FOR THAT ENTRY. ');
  CONTINUE;
END;

PROCEDURE PAGE5;
BEGIN
  BLKPAGE;
  WRITELN('   THE OUTPUT OF THE IDENTIFIER IS ONE OF THE ');
  WRITELN('TWO FOLLOWING FORMS:');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('ELINT  MC  NATO NICKNAME  FC  CDS NR.    COMMENTS');
  WRITELN('AAAAA  X   AAAAAAAAAAA    AA    XXXX      AAAAAAAAA');
  WRITELN('AAAAA  X   AAAAAAAAAAA    AA    XXXX      AAAAAAAA');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('                      OR                        ');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('    PRF         RF         SCAN        SCAN TYPE  ');
  WRITELN('   XXXYX      XXXXX       XXXYX          AAAAA   ');
  WRITELN('NOT FOUND');
  CONTINUE;
END;
```

```
EGIN  (* START OF PROCEDURE TALK  *)
 PAGE1;
 PAGE2;
 PAGE3;
 PAGE4;
 PAGE5;
ND;  (* END OF PROCEDURE TALK  *)
```

E. MAIN PROGRAM

```
PROGRAM ID;
VAR     C: CHAR;
    LOOP: BOOLEAN;

PROCEDURE ERROR;
  BEGIN
   WRITELN;
   WRITELN('INCORRECT RESPONSE');
   WRITELN('PLEASE, TRY AGAIN');
   READ(C);
  END;

PROCEDURE CHECK;
  BEGIN
   WHILE C<>'Y' AND C<> 'N' DO
    ERROR;
  END;

PROCEDURE BLKPAGE;
VAR CNT: INTEGER;
  BEGIN
   CNT:= 0;
   WHILE CNT < 26 DO
    BEGIN
     WRITELN;
     CNT:= CNT + 1;
    END;
   GOTOXY(0,0);
  END;

PROCEDURE TALK;
(SEE APPENDIX F ITEM D)

PROCEDURE REMAT;
(SEE APPENDIX F ITEM A)

PROCEDURE SORT;
(SEE APPENDIX F ITEM B)

PROCEDURE SEARCH;
(SEE APPENDIX F ITEM C)

BEGIN  (* MAIN PROGRAM *)
  LOOP := TRUE;
  BLKPAGE;
  WRITELN('WELCOME TO THE ELECTRONIC EMITTER IDENTIFIER.');
  WRITELN;
  WRITELN('HAVE YOU USED MY BEFORE?  (Y/N) ');
  READ(C);
  CHECK;
  IF C = 'N' THEN TALK
   ELSE
```

```
    BEGIN
     BLKPAGE;
     WRITELN('DO YOU NEED A REFRESHER?  (Y/N) ');
     READ(C);
     CHECK;
     IF C = 'Y' THEN TALK;
    END;
  BLKPAGE;
  WRITELN('DO YOU HAVE A DISK LABELED DATA?  (Y/N) ');
  READ(C);
  CHECK;
  IF C = 'Y' THEN SEARCH
   ELSE
    BEGIN
     REMAT;
     SORT;
    END;
   WHILE LOOP = TRUE DO
    SEARCH;
END.   (* MAIN PROGRAM  *)
```

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Naval Electronic Engineering Office Damneck, Command Presentation, 1979.

2. Bush, R.F.J., "Soviet ESM Capabilities Detailed", Electronic Warfare and Defense Electronics, Dec. 1978, 60-68.

3. Fawcett, Dr. C.W., "Passive Warfare for Destroyers", Navsea Journal, Mar. 1977, 24-29.

4. Hartman, R., "EW Essentials for FPB's", Electronic Warfare and Defense Electronics, Jan. 1979, 55-60.

5. Fatch, B., "Computer Use in Electronic Warfare", Microwave Journal, Sept. 1978, 53-60.

6. Hellerman, H., Digitial Computer System Principles, McGraw-Hill. 1973.

7. Horowitz, E. and Sahni, S., Fundamentals of Computer Algorithms, Computer Science Press, Inc., 1978.

8. Institute for Information Systems, UCSD (Mini-Micro Computer) PASCAL Reference Manual, 1978.

9. Smith, S.W., Operational EA-6B Mission Planning Programs, Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1978.

10. Godley, J.P., Microcomputer Based Generator of Recurring Operational Reports, Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1977.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

		No. Copies
1.	Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station Alexandria, Virgina 22314	2
2.	Library, Code 0142 Naval Postgaduate School Monterey, California 93940	2
3.	Professor Grodon H. Bradley, Code 52Bz Department of Computer Technology Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1
4.	LCDR Frank Burkhead, Code 523g Department of Computer Technology Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1
5.	Lt. Gary L. Bush 824 North Dixon Street Gainesville, Texas 76240	1
6.	Professor W.F. Schneidewind, Code 52Ss Department of Computer Technology Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1

Thesis
B9217 Bush
c.1
134896
Microcomputer design
for electronic emitter
identification.
17 DEC 86
27488
33367

Thesis
B9217 Bush
c.1
134896
Microcomputer design
for electronic emitter
identification.

thesB9217
Microcomputer design for electronic emit
3 2768 002 08828 8
DUDLEY KNOX LIBRARY